## COLLINS HEARING

WATCH, CHAIN AND STUD THE MOST DAMAGING WITNESSES.

ARE LIKELY TO CONVICT HIM

NEGROES MAY BEAR PALSE WIT-NESS, BUT JEWELRY DOES NOT.

It Fully Corroborates the Stories Told by Harper and Jordon-Harper on the Stand Vesterday-He Kept the Crowd. Laughing.

TOPEKA, June 22.-(Special.) A gold watch and chain and a diamond stud are the mute witnesses that are likely to einch the conviction of John Collins on the charge of slaying his own father. The state will depend on them to a great degree. With them out of the way, the defense would apparently have little diffi-



MISS FRANCES BABCOCK, Will Not Appear as a Witness in the Preliminary Hearing in 😩 Collins Murder Case.

culty in securing an acquittal. But they are very much in the case,, and the defense realizes that they offer an almost insurintable difficulty. Just how it will endeaver to get around them is not known. No jury in the world would convict young Collins upon the evidence given by

witching the prosecuting officers and young Collins. Even Collins' attorneys did not know it. It was written in reply to a request of the sheriff for information concerning them. It follows:

"My gold watch was given to me on or about March 21, '98, It had a monogram of the inside. I think it had gold hands. I first missed my watch on the morning after the Dewey day purade when I was at the Santa Fe depot, at Topeka, as I often left ther things. The day that I came home I looked all around for it, but did not find it. The chain was attached to it and I had it in my trousers' pocket. The last time I remember looking at it was in the crowd in front of Stansfield's drug store shortly after the cutting scrape. After that I was on the avenue most of the time on the cond in the crowd around the jail the rest of the time. On the other end of the chain in another pocket was a small buttonhook.

"I missed my diamond stud some time home I looked was altached to it and I had it in my trousers' pocket. The last time I remember looking at it was in the crowd in front of Stansfield's drug store shortly after the cutting scrape. After that I was on the avenue most of the time and in the crowd around the jail the rest of the time. On the other end of the chain in another pocket was a small buttonhook.

"I missed my diamond stud some time home I looked all around for it, but did not find it. The chain was attached to it said Jordon. Then I produced the roll and to Jordon smiled and took it. He gave me any money.' said I to Jordon is miled and took it. He gave me any money.' Said I to Jordon is miled. I told him about the didn't show what had become of it. The chain was attached to it and the crowd in front of Stansfield's drug store that I was on the evenue most of the time of the chain in another pocket was a small buttonhook.

"I thought he wasn't a sucker like dat.' said Jordon. Then I produced the roll and to day following Dewey day to try and get a look of the chain in another pocket was a small buttonhook. He had the same 'I missed my diamond stud some time before, but I do not remember how long. told Miss Babcock shortly afterward of my having lost it. I missed it one even-

ing when I was dressing to make a call, "JOHN HENRY COLLINS. "Topeka, Monday, June 6, 1898." Young Collins now cannot get away from that statement. He wrote it voluntarily and signed it and delivered it to the sheriff. The state can prove that the watch was in the possession of Johnson Jordon at the time Collins said he had it:

that the diamond was in a pawnshop at Lawrence, and that the chain was at a local pawnshop. The records can be produced to show it. Young Collins is deeper in the hole to-night than ever. Outside of the statement produced by Sheriff Cook, the most important feature of to-day's hearing was the testimony of

Jesse Harper, the Lawrence negro, with whom Collins is accused of negotiating to slay his father. Harper told of receiving Collins' stud, \$55 in cash and car fare to Topeka and return. His evidence in other respects was damaging. He swore, how-ever, that Collins never asked him to kill his father, nor did Collins ever mention Harper said that Collins wanted him "to

do a dirty job," Harper also swore that Johnson Jordon never told him that Collins wanted him to kill his father. Jordon did tell him that Collins "wanted him to kill a man."

There was a larger attendance of women at the trial to-day than on any previous occasion. They imagined that it was bargain day. It was not that, but it was in a sense a comedy show, regardless of the grave question under consideration. Jesse Harper is a regular comedian. He kept the crowd in an uproar all the time. The presiding justice threatened several times to

clear the courtroom, but this did not stop it. The judge himself had to laugh on several occasions. Despute the damaging evidence being given against him, young Collins could not keep a straight face. Har per's manner of answering questions and little bouts with the attorneys, together with his slang phrases and queer expressions, was too much for everybody He is a typical, crapshooting negro. On ward. The defense on cross-examination

did not break it anywhere.

Miss Grace Collins, sister of John Collins the accused, was the first witness examined to-day. She testified that John was at home four different times between April 19 and the day her father was murdered. He came up at noon on Dewey day, she said, and stayed with her the most of the day and evening, and went to Lawrence the next morning. She knew he was at home that night. She saw him in the morning. She said John came to Topeka the day before the murder and was at home that night. He spent the evening with her and played the plano. When he got through playing, he went upstairs and stood at her door and talked. She thought that when Mr. and Mrs. Collins came home from the O. E. S. reception that night they epgaged in a general fam-

that night they engaged in a general fam-

lly conversation, aithough the young people were both in bed.

William Maclay Lyon, a reporter, was called to the stand to testify in regard to the conversation he had had on the morning of May 14 with John Collins in regard to the missing revolver. He testified that, in company with Coroner Westerfield, he went to the Collins residence Saturday morning and talked with John Collins in the library.

He said that Collins fold him in answer to a query about the missing revolvers that they had not been found and that he knew nothing about them. This point was important for the state in that the fact was developed that one of the missing revolvers was found convenied in an upstairs closel the evening before, and John knew this. Also, the other revolver was found in a pawnshop in Lawrence.

Thief of Folice Henry Steele testified that he got to the Collins home at 6:20 and went at once to the room where the murdered man lay. Mrs. Collins was the only person there at the time. He then began a hurrled search of the house to see if anybody was hidden there. He did not go to the attle. He found a window on the second floor facing the kitchen roof unlocked and also a door leading from the sail to the front balcony. He searched the closet upstairs that morning for Collins' revolver, but did not find it. The next day a revolver was found in that closet, in a place where he had searched the day before. The state did not go into detail with Steele except on the revolver question.

Upon cross-examination it developed that

closel, in a place where he had searched the day before. The state did not go into detail with Sieele except on the revolver question.

Upon cross-examination it developed that Chief Steele made about the same sort of a bunglesome job searching the house that the other policemen did. He didn't know how many rooms were in the second story and was at sea as to the number of closets.

Jesse Harper, one of the tough negroes with whom young Collins is accused of negotiating to kill his failer, went on the witness stand at 11 a. m., and it took just an hour for him to tell his story on direct examination. It was the first time that Harper has told the story to a tribunal. He told it to the detertives on the night of his arrest, and then sware to it, but to-day is the first time he appeared in public and testified.

He began by saying that he was born and raised in Lawrence; that it has always been his home, and that his parents now live there. He said he had never served a term in the penitentiary, and that the only charge for which he was ever arrested and convicted was for fighting. He had been up before various judges many times on that charge.

Harper said he had known John Collins since April 26 last. He never remembered zeeing him even before that date.

"Collins came to my home at Lawrence at 8 o'clock on that morning," he said, "and introduced himself to me."

"How do you know it was April 26?"

"Because I sent a telegram later in the day, and that telegram says it was that date."

"When Collins met me that morning he said many continued Harper," and then story many than story and that seeding heart and then says it was that date."

day, and that telegram says it was that date."

"When Collins met me that morning he sized me up," continued Harper, "and then sized me up," continued Harper, "and then remarked. You are a big fellow, got grit and herve. I want you to go to Topeka and do a dirty job for me. I told him I wouldn't go.

"Who can I get? he asked.
"I told him I could get a big man at Topeka to attend to the job; a fellow that had nerve and was a fighter. He asked me his name and I said Johnson Jordon." Collins then gave me 50 cents to telegraph Jordon. He didn't tell me what the dirty job was that he wanted done."
"Why didn't you agree to come to Topeka?"

peka?
"I couldn't come on account of a little charge standing against me in police court for fighting. I sent the telegram to Jordon and got a reply in the afternoon. I met Collins at the park that afternoon and told him that Jordon would be down on the late train. 'Here's a present.' Collins said, and he handed me a stud. I looked at it and then to him said; 'dat's a diamond, ain't it, mister?' He said yes.
"We then arranged for Collins to meet Jordon at my home that night."
"What did you do with the diamond Jordon at my home that night."
"What did you do with the diamond

No jury in the world would convict young Collins upon the evidence given by the negroes alone, no matter how much corroborative evidence there was from the same character of witnesses. But the watch, chain and stud stand forth to confirm the stories of the negroes. It is possible to manufacture evidence such as the negroes gave, but not such as the articles mentioned give. The negroes are tough individuals, and a jury would hestitate about believing them. But with the watch, chain and diamond to back them up, much weight will be given to their testimony.

At the hearing this afternoon Sheriff Cook produced a written statement over the signature of John Collins in which he tells about the disappearance of his watch and chain and diamond. It was not known that such a statement was in existence except by the sheriff, the detectives, the prosecuting officers and young Collins. Even Collins' attorneys did not know it. It was written is ready to the continuous continuous

Harper then told where he bought the

Harper then told where he bought the clothing.

"A couple of days passed before I saw Collins again," said he. "He came down to the house and asked me if I had heard of Jordon. I told him no. He asked where he lived, and I told him in Topeka. Collins said he wanted to write to him. He left. Two days later I saw him again. He came to my house. He asked me to go to Topeka and give Jordon the dickers. I said I would go if he would pay my way. He gave me \$1.50 and I came up. Jordon was not here that day. He was at Alma. I went back at 2 o'clock. Collins met me and asked me if I saw Jordon. I told him no. He said he would like to see him awful bad, 'Is Jordon a square fellow? he asked, I said he had always treated me square. He said he was going to write to Jordon. In a couple of days I came up to Topeka and saw Jordon. 'That fellow is crazy to see you,' I said to Jordon.

"Do you know what dat guy wants me ter do." said Jordon.

"No."

"He wants me to kill a man.'

"We all laughed.

"I went back to Lawrence and saw Collins. I told him that Jordon told me he wanted him to kill a man. Collins smiled and told me to keep mum.

"The next Sunday Collins came to my house. He said he was out to a wine supper the night before and he went broke. He wanted to get some money to come to Topeka and asked me if I could get him some for a revolver which he had. I took the revolver and pawned it for \$1.50. I clothing.

Topeka and asked me if I could get him some for a revolver which he had. I took the revolver and pawned it for \$1.50. I took the revolver and pawned it for \$1.50. I gave him the money and the pawn ticket. A week or so later I gets George Hudson to give me \$1.55, and I goes to the bawnshop and gets the revolver out. It was have did you get the revolver if John had the tleket? was asked.

"Oh, I does so much business with depawnbroker dat he didn't compel me to produce do ticket."

"Where is that ticket now?"

"I don't know. John Collins must have it if he has not given it away or lost it."

"Where was the revolver kept after you redeemed it."

"I do George Hudson have it for another."

"I leave would as they were now, it had been planned for him to approach Mrs. Babcock, mother of the girl, peach Mrs. Babcock, mother of him to approach to him to approach to him to approach to him to approach Mrs. Babcock, mother of him to approach to him to approach to

redeemed it."
"I let George Hudson have it for another dollar, and he had it when Detective Harbaugh got it. I told Harbaugh that Hudson had it."
The state's aftorneys had Harper go into close detail on all dates. When he finished it was noon and the court took a recess until 2 o'clock. 

cross-xamination of Harper began series of questions regarding his life, aid he lacked boots and played the r in Denver one summer; was at Chipust before the world's fair and spent weeks in Topeka one time, but whethwas one year ago or five years ago he t know. He said he couldn't state it closer without giving it three or four strate. What did you do here thea?"

"Yes, for playing ball." "Yes, for playing ball,"
"Were you arrested again, then?"
"Yes, for taking clothes out of a pawnshop without paying for them."
"What does your brother in Chicago do?"
"He works in a saloon and is a prize-

fighter."
"What do you work at?"
"Work with my father, cleaning cisterns

and cellars."
"When did you work last?"
"Three weeks ago."
"How much have you worked during the past six months?"
"Can't say. Don't remember."
"Ten days." "More an' dat?"

"What else did you do?"

"What else did you do?"
"Run gymnasium."
"Was it a joint?"
"No, sir. No joints in Lawrence."
The witness then told about the first meeting with Collins. "John wanted me to go to Topeka to do a job," said the witness. "When he mentioned Topeka de stuff was off wid me."
After going over the first meeting at length, Attorney Hayden, for the defense, asked:
"How did that telegram you sent to Jordon read?"

"How did that telegram you sent to Jordon read?"

"Come at once; come on 9:18 train," or something that rhymes wid it, see."

"When did you send it?"

"Some time between 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon."

"Can't you get it down closer than that?"

"I might, but I fixes those hours so to be sure, see?"

"Up to the night Jordan come to Lawrence, had John Collins ever told you what he wanted Jordon for?"

"No sah, But I suspicioned dat he wanted Jordon to jump on to him."

"Did John Collins ever tell you that he wanted to hire you or Jordon to kill a man?"

"No sah, Ha never did tell me dat he wanted to hire you or Jordon to kill a man?"
"No. sah. He never did tell me dat he wanted us to kill a man."
The witness then went over the story of Collins giving him the \$75 the following day

day.
"After Collins paid you the \$75, when did "After Collins paid you the sea.

you feet see him?"
"Collins didn't pay me \$75."
"Answer my question."
"I say he didn't pay me \$75."
Hayden insisted on his answering the

question.

Jetmore claimed that the witness was correct in answering the question in that

Jethnore claimed that the witness was correct in answering the question in that form.

"Collins din't pay me \$75. He gave it to me to hand to Jordon."

The court said the question was proper. "Two days," responded Harper.

"In any of these conversations did John Collins say anything about his father or did he ever mention about wanting a man killed?"

"No, sah. I mentioned what Jordon told me and Collins told me to keep my mouth shut."

"Harper, in any of these conversations you had, did John Collins show you a photo of his father?"

"No, sah. The only picture I ever saw was in the watch."

"Did Johnson Jordon ever tell you that Collins showed him such a photo?"

"Not as I remember."

"Did you ever have a fight with Joe Smothers?"

"If we did have a fight, I forgot all about

he and Jordon talked the matter over while they were in jail awaiting this hearing. He pawned the diamond stud in Lawrence for \$2.50, and bought tickets to a minstrel show. He did not redeem the stud. The officers did it for him.

It was drawn out that Harper, Jordon and Harbaugh went to John Collins' cell on the night of his arrest. The witness said: "Hello, John." and John said "I don't know you." Harper then began telling John where he could get his diamond and pistol. John pretended not to recognize him and made no reply. He was up there two other times, but John paid no attention to him.

tion to him.

"Is it not a fact that you were promised that you will not be prosecuted on the charge for which you were arrested if you would make a written statement in this case?"

An objection was made and sustained. The defense claimed that it was entitled to an answer, but did not insist.

After telling once more that John Collins never spoke to him about killing his father, the defense closed its cross-examination.

father, the defense closed its cross-examination.

The state's attorney asked him about photographs. The only one he ever saw Collins have, he said, was a small one of Miss Babcock in his watch. "John showed the picture to me one day." said he, "and said, 'Pshaw, boy, that gal am engaged to Tom Warstaff. Warstaff is poor and her folks won't let her marry him. They want her to marry rich. I'm ace high there."

The defense tried to stop the use of Miss Babcock's name in connection with the matter, but the witness said he was through, anyhow. Harper then left the witness stand.

Sheriff Peter Cook was called, and tes-

e. I took | Sheriff Peter Cook was called, and tes-went back tified briefly about matters on the morning

a bottle of champagne. I asked him what became of his watch.

"After much hesitation, he remarked, 'I don't know where it is. I must have lost it Dewey night. If it was stolen from me, some nigget has probably got it, and it would be the nigger's word against mine.'

"John also said he had given back the revolver to his father. He alio said he was up here the Sunday before his father's death to borrow some money, but did not get it. He talked with his father a while and returned to Lawrence."

The sheriff testified that young Collins said he had borrowed \$75 of Mr. Broadhead at Lawrence shortly before, and that he expected to go into business with his father after school was out and would be in shape to meet the note when it became due.

"I told John that he had better tell me where his watch and pin were. He said he couldn't, but would write out a statement in a few days and hand it to me. Harbaugh told him that he understood he had given them to some niggers to kill his father. He made no reply.

"A few days later John met me at the Santa Fe depot and handed me the statement. At the time of his visit at my office we discussed the question of life insurance carried by his father. John didn't know much about that, set was he conversant with the business affairs of his father. He didn't know at all about a tract of land his father owned near Topeka.

"John said that the story that he and Miss Babeock were married secretly was untrue; that if things between them kept as pleasant as they were now, it had been planned for him to approach Mrs. Babeock mether of the girl, next fall and ask for her consent to marry the girl. John told me later that day that he was quite sure that his watch was nipped from his pocket in the crowd gathered around the seldier who had his throat cut on the street in Topeka Dewey night."

"Have you the stalement that John Collins furnished you at the Santa Fe depot?"

"Have you the stalement that John Collins furnished you at the Santa Fe depot?"

"I have."
The sheriff produced it and was questioned about it briefly by the state.
"Take the witness." said Attorney Safford.
Just then the town clock struck 6, and the judge said that they would do no more to-day.
"Wait just one minute." responded At-

alt just one minute," responded At-

"Walt just one minute," responded Attorney A. A. Godard. "The defense would like to have an identification mark placed on that written statement."

"Read it to the stenographer," replied the court. Mr. Godard did so. The statement is as given above. Court then adjourned for the day.

Sheriff Cook will be cross-examined tomorrow morning and Coroner Westerfield will follow him as a witness. Johnson Jordon will testify in the afternoon. He will be cross-examined several hours. The state hopes to get through with its testimony to-morrow night. The defense will offer no evidence. In case argument is walved the hearing will end to-morrow night. The attorneys for the defense have not indicated their intention to argue the case. If there is an argument it will be made Friday.

THREE MISSOURI HANGINGS. Tobe Lanahan and Ed McKenzie Exe-

cuted at Jefferson City on the Same Scaffold. TEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 22.-Tobe Lanagan and Ed McKenzle, negroes, were hanged at 9:10 a. m. to-day. A high stock-ade had been built about the scaffold in the jail yard, and only a few persons

were present at the execution.

Kenzie had to be carried to the gallows. Neither man spoke.

The crimes for which Lanahan and Mc-Kenzie paid the death penalty were brutal and horrible ones. Lanahan killed a little negro girl, 12 years of age, named Millie Gains. The evidence was circumstantial, but strong, as to his guilt. In fact, he admitted the crime to a prisoner while confined in jail. The crime was committed on Christmas day, 1896, in the basement of the furniture store of Joseph Stampfil, in this city, where Lanahan was employed. He enticed the girl into the room and took liberties with her. She cried, whereupon he struck her on the head with a bedslat, which injured the victim to such an extent that Lanahan felt that he must make away with her, because he knew he would be punished. He then cut her in the ab-



domen with a big knife. This wound caused the death of the girl. Lanahan then mu-tilated the girl's body in a horrible manwas in the watch."
"Did Johnson Jordon ever tell you that Collins showed him such a photo?"
"Not as I remember."
"Did you ever have a fight with Joe Smothers?"
"If we did have a fight, I forgot all about it."

After being arrested and brought to the Topeka jail the witness said the detective told him he might as well tell the truth, as Johnson Jordon had "peached," and had told all about the diamond. "I stayed around the jail until Crook Wright gave his statement," said the witness, "and then tey took mine. I never heard Jordon's statement read."

"What were you arrested for?"
"I don't know. No warrant was ever read to me. All I know is what I read in papers. They said I was arrested for implication in de murder." The witness said the had been called upon frequently by Detective Harbaugh at the jail. He said he and Jordon talked the matter over while they were in jail awaiting this hearing. He pawned the diamond stud in Lawrence me."

We were in jail awaiting this hearing. He pawned the diamond stud in Lawrence me.

We were in jail awaiting this hearing. He pawned the diamond stud in Lawrence me.

We have the first body in a horrible man
The defents tried to prove an alibi, but filled. It was proven that the girl was seen going toward the store in company with Lanahan about 6 o'clock of the day of the crime, and the defendant was seen to come from the store at a later nour that night. Some blood traces were found on his clothing. He gave away the big knife early the next morning, when the body had been found in the vard in the rear of the furniture store, and before he had been called the girl was proven that the girl was seen going toward the store in company with Lanahan about 6 o'clock of the day of the crime, and the defendant was seen going toward the store in company with Lanahan about 6 o'clock of the day of the crime, and the defendant was seen going toward the store in company with Lanahan about 6 o'clock of the day of the crime, and the filed. It was prove at a later nour the tangent was seen going

preme court, where the judgment was affirmed.

McKenzie waylaid and killed Nicholas Linhardt, a prosperous farmer near Lohman, twelve miles from Jefferson City' on the night of April 30, 1896, for his money. The crime was committed with a club. McKenzie had worked for Linhardt and knew that he carried considerable sums of money on his person and that a few days before the day of the crime Linhardt had sold some cattle. He knew of the habit of Linhardt to return home from Lohman about dark of days when he went to the fown. McKenzie went to the vicinity of Lohman and hid himself beside the road along which Linhardt would come on his way home. About dusk the victim appeared, whereupon McKenzie sprang from his hiding place and struck him on the head with a club, from the effects of which he died the next morning. McKenzie took about \$400 from his victim, and returned to his home here. Late that night Linhardt's son found his father lying unconscious in the road. He was taken home, where he died. Search was at once begun for the murderer. The club was found near the place where the crime was committed. The next



TOBE LANAHAN.

morning McKenzie, who was a shiftless mulatto and known not to have made any money recently, began spending money with a lavish hand. He paid bills at several stores and bought all kinds of eatables and had them sent to his house. His wife bought several fine dresses, a fine hat, and made extravagant purchases. Suspicion fastened the crime on him at once, and he was arrested by the police and lodged in jall. Under the belief that a mob was forming to lynch him, he confessed the crime and told where he cut the club and where the remainder of the money could be found. Officers went to the place in the woods where he told them and found the stump of the bush from which he cut the club with which he beat Linhardt's brains out. The money was found under the floor of his cabin in this city where he said it was hid. The amount recovered was \$488. Soon after the confession and before the case came up for trial in the circuit court. McKenzie and two other desperate prisoners cut their way out of jall and escaped. McKenzie made his way to the indian Territory, where he lived as a white man, he being nearly white, until Sentember, 1957. morning McKenzie, who was a shiftless McKenzie and two other desperate prisoners cut their way out of jail and escaped. McKenzie made his way to the Indian Territory, where he lived as a white man, he being nearly white, until September, 1937, when he was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Heck Bruner, who received a reward of \$200 for the arrest. He was returned to this city and placed on trial in December, 1897, but the jury failed to agree, J. H. Baer, one of the jurors, hanging the jury because he was opposed to capital punishment. Baer was afterward indicted for perjury in this case. In January, 1898, he was again tried and convicted, and sentenced to be banged. The case was appealed to the supreme court and there the judgment was affirmed.

The date of the execution for both McKenzie and Lannahan were set by the supreme court for June 29, and they were both hanged on that date, no effort for executive elemency being made by anyone in behalf of these brutal murderers. The people believe that they were guilty of the crimes for which they had been convicted and they were content that they should pay the death penulty for the crimes. The opinion of the supreme court in the Lannahan case was written by Judge Burgess, and in speaking of the crime he said: "While the evidence connecting the defendant with the homicide was circumstantial, it showed his guilt beyond any question of a crime which for its barbarity and cruelty stands unparalleled in the history of criminal jurisprudence."

ST. LOUIS, June 22—John Thomaschuetz was hanged in the city jail at \$15. He was strangled to death. The crime for which he died was the shooting of his sweetheart, Annie Rausch, aged 18, on April 6, 1877. Her lover was a shiftless, irresponsible sort of a fellow, while she was thrifty. He wanted to marry her, and because of her refusal he shot the girl.

Murder in the Second Degree.

INDEPENDENCE, KAS., June 22.—(Special.) Another one of the gang that killed Night Officer William Kime, of Coffeyville, about six weeks ago, was convicted in the district court here to-day. It was Martin Monroe and he was with Butler, who was convicted last week, when Kime was killed. The verdict was murder in the second desgree. There are still two others who will be tried for the same crime,

Lanahan held his nerve well, but Mc- in the penitentiary.

CAMP IS AROUSED

SOLDIERS AT FALLS CHURCH EX-PECT TO MOVE SOON.

THE THIRD IS FULLY EQUIPPED

PENNSYLVANIA IRISHMAN INDULGES IN COSTLY HUMOR.

ergen Out de Push, Here Comes de Main Guy," He Shouted, as the Governor of His State Rode By-He's in the Ganrdhouse Now.

CAMP ALGER, VA., June 29 .- (Special.) Camp Alger is now thoroughly stirred up. Regiments and brigades are daily leaving camp for three days' practice marching. moving on a few hours' rotice and under heavy marching orders. Rumors are affoat is to the early moving of certain regiments to Southern ports, recruits are arriving fally in squads of from twenty to 100 men. They are being equipped as rapidly as possible and at the same time drilled and drilled in the first simple movements of a soldier. Telegrams have been sent to those officers who have been away on short furloughs, ordering them back to their com-mands. This was told by a staff officer soon after he had said he had no idea when troops would begin leaving Camp Alger for the front. Brigadier generals, staff, com-missary and quartermasters, division adjutant generals and scores of other appointees. of the government have been arriving three and four a day for the past week. They little friction, when the circumstances are considered, and the commanders all along the line seem to be rushing the work in early movement South.

Every day for over a week the per cent of sickness in camp has been rapidly di-minishing. Thus far there has not been a case of contagious disease in the Third regiment. The Kansas City regiment stands at the head of the surgeon's list at division headquarters as being the most healthy regiment in the division. The largest number to report at sick call in the Third this week was seventy, only six of these being ill enough to go to the division hospital, The average number in each of the other two regiments in the brigade was 250 at

Colonel Girard, surgeon of the corps, says that the health of the soldiers may be ex-pected to improve rapidly now, since the

The boys in the Third Missouri have been troubled with poison ivy more than anything else. The woods are full of the poisonous vines and nearly all of the boys have had a touch of the poison. The medi-cal departments of most of the regiments have found it necessary to close most of the "canteens" opened by small dealers in confectionery in order to preserve the health of the soldiers.

By a general order all ples and lemonade have been ordered confiscated by the provost marshal whenever found. All the milk, cider, ice cream and soda water sold milk. cider, ice cream and soda water sold must be inspected before being offered for sale to the soldiers. The notorious reck-lessness of the soldier in spending his money when he has any caused the venders, who have perched about the camp like buzzards about a carcass, to make their articles as cheaply as possible.

"Their lemonade never saw a lemon, their cider never saw an apple, and their milk never saw—I won't put it quite that strong, but those fellows are doing the soldiers more harm than anything else and we must put a stop to the sale of impure foods," was Colonel Girard's way of putting it, when he began curtaing the privileges of the fakirs. There is a movement on foot now for the officers to estab-

impure foods," was Colonel Girard's way of putting it, when he began curtaing the privileges of the fakirs. There is a movement on foot now for the officers to establish a post canteen, where all the proceeds to go into the company mess funds.

The death of Samuel Rockwell served a magnificent example of the loyalty of soldiers to their comrades. Rockwell was unknown to all the members of the regiment. When the squad of recruits from Kansas City marched into the camp here and the boys set up a deafening cheer of welcome. Rockwell fell to the sround and was selzed by a terrible delirium. Sergennt Plait, who brought the detail here, said that Rockwell had attempted to jump out of the car window of the detail here, said that Rockwell had attempted to jump out of the car window of the form a hard drinker for years and it is a mystery to the surgeons here how he was able to pass the medical examination and be mustered into the army. Rockwell was carried on a litter to the guardhouse and later removed to Fort Myer, when it was seen that is condition was critical.

When it was telegraphed from Fort Myer Sunday morning that Rockwell had died, Company C, to whom he had been a signed, immediately prepared to give him a soldier's burial. The entire company, although the regulations prescribe only a little of the properties of the provided of the p proceeds to go into the company mess funds.

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When it was telegraphed from Fort Myer Sunday morning that Rockwell had died. Company C, to whom he had been assigned, immediately prepared to give him a soldier's burial. The entire company, although the regulations prescribe only a firing squad of eight privates and a corporal, and Lieutenant Vining, marched to Fort Myer, ten miles by road, through the hot sun and the deep dust. Corporal Burley was in charge of the firing squad. Sergeant Platt, M company, who was in charge of the train that brought Rockwell here, asked permission from Colonel Gross to attend the funeral, and marched with the members of C company. From the hospital at the fort the body was taken to Arlington cemetery on a caisson. Bugler curren blew taps as the body of the recruit was lowered into the ground.

The company marched back to camp, making twenty miles in half a day through a broiling sun and heavy dust. Opposite Hockwell's name on the company roli, when there is even no record of his having answered one roll call, his captain will mark "D, D, D, T," which conforms to the regulations and goes on record as "Dead, discharged, delirium tremes."

While the comrades were gathering about Rockwell's coffin another member of While the comrades were gathering about Rockwell's coffin another member of the Third was slowly dying in the same ward of the bestiend

Rockweil's coffin another member of the Third was slowly dying in the same ward of the hospital. As the company of bronzed, blue uniformed soldiers, who were fresh after marching at double quick time for ten-miles, passed around the coffin and then moved off in a solemn procession while Buglers Downing and Reinholdt played the dead march, Private C. B. Murphy. A Company, was dying in the same ward where Rockweil had died in agony. Murphy s death was painiess. Shortly after going into camp at Jefferson barkacks, Murphy, who had a weak constitution, was seized with hasty consumption. Without complaining and thinking it merely a cold, he heroically attended all his drils, stood on sentinel lines when the rain soaked his clothing and did not give up until the regiment reached Camp Alger. He will be buried this (Monday) afternoon at 3:30. Like Rockwell, he had no near relatives. J. J. Seymore, of Doniphan, Mo., is an uncle. He has been notified by telegraph of the young man's death.

There was a surprise in store for Private John M. Richey, C. Company, Sunday night, when Private Walker, Company G, came to camp with the third squad of recruits from Kansas City. It was after taps when the squad entered camp, and consequently there was no one to welcome

taps when the squad entered camp, and consequently there was no one to welcome the newcomers, excepting the sentine! who passed them through the lines. After the five sergeants had been aroused and the men assigned to their companies, a tall, bald, bearded man stepped up to the sergeant. where's John Richey?" he asked barely able to control himself. "He's turned in, sir," replied the ser-

Night Officer William Kime of Coffeyville, about six weeks ago, was convicted in the district court here to-day. It was Martin Monroe and he was with Butler, who was convicted last week, when Kime was killed. The verdict was murder in the second degree. There are still two others who will be tried for the same crime.

For Abducting a Young Girl.

MILAN, MO., June 22—(Special.) Justice Parr, of this city, issued a warrant to-night for the arrest of William Hudson, of this city, issued a warrant to-night for the arrest of William Hedson, of this city, for illegitimate purposes. Webb is counted a fough, and leaves a wife and several children.

Ninety-nine Years for Assault.

MEXICO, MO., June 22—(Special.) Peter Matthews, who has been on trial here this week for his life, charged with assaulting his little girl, was given ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

It took considerable control himself, "lest turned in, sir," replied the ser-geant. "Don't say anything, but I'm his father, and he don't know I've enlisted. Can't I see him to-night."

Leutenant Vining permitted a candle to be lighted and the sergeant took the father to one of the white tents along the line. He untied the strings and held the candle over his head as he looked into the tent. Then he stepped aside and pointed at the form of a young soldier wrapped in his blanket and the deep sleep that comes after a hard day's march. The elderly man grabbed the boy by the feet.

"John! John! wake up and see who's here." he cried, as he pulled the startled boy into the company street.

The young fellow rubbed his eyes in blank amazement and peered at the face of his father as the sergeant held the candle where the light would fall full in his face. The boy looked about him to see if he were not simply dreaming, and then the father threw his arms about his son.

It took considerable explanation on the

part of the father before the son could realize that he had enlisted, too.

"I wanted to surprise you, John," said the father, Now G. A. Richey will drill in the awkward squad a couple of weeks until he becomes proficient enough in the tactics to drill beside his son.

Saturday more of the Eastern regiments celebrated the battle of Bunker Hill. The governor of Pennsylvania visited the Sixth regiment, accompanied by his staff, and took part in the celebration. As he was leaving the camp in the evening, the sentinel at post I, whose duty it is to be on the lookout for all officers whose title and rank deserve the compliment of the turning out of the guard, saw him while the mounted party was several rolls away.

"Turn out de push! Here comes the main guy," yelled the sentinel, a young irishman, whose Bowery traning is more extensive than his military knowledge.

The guard fell in as the governor and his escort passed. This ceremony was no soner over than sentinel No. I was placed under arrest by the officer of the guard. The field officers' court gave him thirty days in the guardhouse and \$50 fine. His humor cost him dearly, but it has caused no end of amusement all over the corps.

The Third Missouri has now been completely equipped with new Springfield rithes. Colonel Gross gave up his fight for Krag-Jorgensen rifles when he learned no pletely equipped with new Springfield rifles. Colonel Gross gave up his fight for Krag-Jorgensen rifles when he learned no

rifies. Colonel Gross gave up his fight for krag-Jorgensen rifles when he learned no other regiment in the camp would be equipped with the magazine gun, and he could not get the proper ammunition in case he got the gun.

Why the government is equipping the volunteer army with the Springfield rifles and giving the regular army the Krag-Jorgensen gun cannot be explained here. All the officers are of the opinion that they will get the magazine gun when they prepare to embark, but this is hardly probable since it requires some weeks training before a soldier can get used to handling the compilicated rapid-firing rifle. It would appear that the large portion of the volunteer army will simply act as a patrol, if the reports as to the equipment of the Spanish army are correct.

Sergeant W. A. Stegner, E. company, this morning left for Kansas City on a leave of absence, having received a telegram that his wife was not expected to live.

Sunday Congressman Pearce, Major General Cole, General Powers, Sergeant-at-Arms Russell, of the house; Lieutenant Quantrell, chief of transportation of this division, and a number of Washington ladies were entertained at the headquarters of the Third.

Captain C. E. Wilson, assistant surgeon

the Third, has been assistant surgeon the Third, has been assigned as assistant in command of the hospital company t division headquarters. Major Jackson senior officer of the operative and constituting board, composed of three members of the division.

E. E. EASTON.

## NEXT YEAR'S CHAUTAUQUA.

Will Not Be Held Until After the Fourth of July-Dr. Northrop Elected President.

FOREST PARK, OTTAWA, KAS., June 22.—(Special.) An habitual loafer was heard to-day to say that the lectures were so dry they had absorbed the rain clouds and brought the sunshiny weather. Nearer the truth would be the supposition that the rainmaker had listened and become so nterested that he has been neglecting his business interests. However that may be, the Chautauqua assembly has at last re-

the Chautauqua assembly has at last resigned its position as the "submerged tenth."

Next year the assembly will be held a week or so after the Fourth of July, according to a recommendation made by the board of directors.

Officers for the assembly were elected yesterday afternoon at a board meeting, and, as a result of the balloting the Rev. Mr. Stephen Northrop, of Kansas City, is president-elect. D. B. Shuey, of Emporia, fills Judge Benson's place as second vice president, and Judge Benson will hold the office of secretary. Mr. H. W. Chaffee, of Ottawa, was re-elected first vice president, Miss Mary Barrett, of Ottawa, will again be assistant secretary. The duties of treasurer were again given to Mr. L. N. Stacher, of Ottawa.

At 11 o'clock this morning many interested listeners assembled to hear what tensteen

Democrats Renominate Ridgely. CHANUTE. KAS., June 22.—(Special.)
The Democratic congressional convention for this district convened in this city today. Ninety-one delegates were present.
H. P. Farrelly, of Chanute, was made chairman, and E. R. Hughes, of Labette county, secretary. Congressman E. R. Ridgely, the Populist candidate for congress was nominated unanimously. Reaolutions industing the Chicago platform, calling for vigorous war policy, and denouncing the present bond issue, were pussed.

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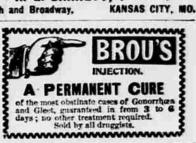
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